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THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Our No.val Strength to be Employed in Aid of Our Diplomacy.

The most considerable fleet of armed vessels which was ever assembled under the American flag, with the exception of that which operated in the Gulf during our war with Mexico, is rapidly concentrating at this port and at Norfolk, and about to sail for the waters of the Paraguay. The government has on former occasions fluttered its eagles in the face of powerful European nations, and not thout good results, but the insolence, duplicity and whatever at our hands. The despots who rule for ed republics, either believing that our internal politogether enough to silence their creditors. No wonder maing and observing Dictator of Paragnay has consider-Paraguay, with reclamations on the one hand and Paixntries, which have so long trespassed on our good ature, are about to be taught a lesson by which they

South America, proffering them the advantages of a reiprocal and lucrative trade. The Plata and the Amazon associations have been formed through private enterprise to bring these efforts to a happy and profitable try with which the most beneficial relations might be mu-

guay, concluded a treaty with the United States, but though it was ratified it was not formally exchanged. It arrangement; for the previous mission of Mr. Brent and Hopkins-for Asuncion, as early as the year 1851, to gether with the official reports of the agent sent out by fr. Polk, led everybody to believe so. In that year, then, had succeeded in getting up during his visit to the United s a special envoy in 1856, to exchange it with the usual formalities; but some offence was taken at the amendments technical phraseology of the instrument in the words, "the United States of America," which Lopez contended were not geographically or historically correct. Fitzpatreturned with a flea in his ear, and to this day we have had no absolute treaty with Paraguay, though we nothing. But nevertheless, on the previous personal as-surances of the friendship of Lopez to the American nation, two important enterprizes were undertaken. One the exploration of the Paraguay river, its affluents and confluents, by the Water Witch, commanded by Lieut. as the United States and Paraguay Navigation Com-

Thos. J. Page, for her destination, and leaving Buenos Ayres on the 1st of September, 1853, reached Assumption on the 1st of October, having stopped at all the ports on her route and made a chart of the river. A small steame was constructed as a tender and for the navigation of the stances; but in an attempt to ascend the Parana through common waters of Paraguay and the Argentine Con federation, where she had already been juvited to proceed for the purposes of exploration, and having nothing on board adequate for her defence except a sainting battery, she was fired into by the commander of the for as well as some considerable damage to her hull. The fire was returned as gallantly as the means of defence would permit, dismounting several of the enemy's guns. Lieut. Page was not on board, being unfortunately absen with the small steamer in one of the tributaries making a personal examination. The Paraguayans beasted of this Witch and she was at their mercy. This attack on her was a gross outrage, as she was not in Paraguayan waters a scientific exploration, but really had been invited there from the first by all the riparian governments, and her spected. From that day to this no proper apology has been ade to this government, and ours has never formally We have been so much absorbed in piti ful internal disputes that we have had no time-apparent no desire-to wipe out the stain received by our flag. To Mr. Buchanan we owe whatever has been or is likely to was seriously affected by this infamous conduct and denii city of Lopez; but he nevertheless returned with materials surveys and information which will prove a last ing benefit to the commercial world. His report appear, from the press of the Harpers, and his maps hav endy been sought for by the British government.

The fate of the trading company was not much better Mr. Hopkins, returning to this country from Paraguay with the assurance of the personal friendship and governssed himself to leading merchants and capitalists of this city and Providence, for the purpose of establishing a company to take advantage of this favorable opening. He cented the fertility and natural products of Paragoay to be what they really are-second to none other, in pro come months' negotiation a joint stock association was formed in this city, with a capital of \$120,000, for the purpose of carrying out the project, but it met with conside rable opposition from the friends and representatives of feared their profitable commissions and their control of the river business would be lost if a direct trade was opened to Assumption by new and wealthy par-ties. But four gentlemen of this city finally join the enterprise, which was taken up and carried through in Providence by the exertions of a number of capitalists, Lieutenant Governor Arnold, Dr. Carrington and their friends; and the office of the company was subsequently moved there, under a charter obtained from the State of Rhode Island. A steamer called the Roger Williams was purchased in Philadelphia. brought round to this city, and put in order for the voy age, under the direction of Mr. Cepeland, engineer, and Mr. Cellyer, shipbuilder. A very large sum of money her not-only seaworthy, but available on her a rival for the river trade. The association, in the meantime, was ansy in securing their advantages in other respects. The leading idea was "to open to American commerce and mapufactures a new and valuable outlet, with the certainty of receiving in return articles of great commercia value, as well as novelty; to establish an unfailing market for American-products, when those of Europe should be and sciences among an amiable and kindbearted people and to elevate the condition of a South American republic saive outlets for its products. Certainly if there ever was an enterprise deserving of the respect of the American commercial world it was this; if over one should have sargees were sent out by the company, having re

machinery. As the rice of the country was abundant and only required proper treatment to become an active article

tune of the proprietor, but do a lasting service to the peo ple, who still ate their rice with a portion of the hugh Ploughs, harrows, drills, shovels, spades, cotton gins cotton cloths—in short, everything the Paraguayans wanted for comfort or progress was sent out by the comprices current, payable in the produce of the country, the this extent. In addition to these investments, costly A splendid coach, elegantly emblazoned with the arms of Paraguay, a large silk flag for the Palace, couple of howitzers, a gold watch set in diamonds to tools for his daughters, were also forwarded. In short, in most valuable cargo ever sent out by any company for such a purpose. It arrived safely. Not so the steamer El Paraguay. This vessel was disabled in a storm off the coast of Brazil; ran into Maranham; was examined, condemned and sold. Her freight and passengers were reshipped, and finally arrived safely at Asuncien. On arrival of the party, the agent and consul, Mr. Hopkins, was received with the greatest cordiality-indeed with distinguished honors. Lopez appeared in full un offended Mr. Chrystie, the British Minister, that he called for his passports, and returned to Buenos Ayres in disgust the American nation for recognizing the independence of the company, Mr. Bloodgood, his Consul General in the United States. But the mask was soon thrown

Lopez saw at once that the spirit of progress crooked sticks with which they stirred up the earth gave place to American ploughs and harrows, hoes and spades the extortions, prohibitions, nor the indignities it endured. rescued the Americans from ill treatment, though he was himself at the expense of the Consul, but the documentary satisfied the United States government that the outrages could neither be palliated nor denied. Thus briefly have

respondent at Washington, consists of the following ves

nodore), Captain Adams

Frigate St. Lawrence, Captain Hult. Sloop-of-war Falmouth, Commander Farrand. Sloop of war Preble, Commander Jenkins. Brig-of-war Dolphin, Commander Steedman. Brig-of-war Bainbridge, Lieutenant Renshaw Brig-of-war Perry, Lieutenant Tilchman. Steamer-of-war Fulton, Lieutenant Almy. Steamer of war Harriet Lane, Captain Faunce. Steamer Memphis, Commander Marchand. Steamer Caledonia Commander Case Steamer Southern Star, Commander Pennock.

Stereship Supply, Licutenant Stanly.

With regard to the principal vessels to be employed in the service, we learn that the brig Buinbridge was built in Boston in 1842, carrying six guns. She is now in commission on the coast of Africa, but despatches have the arrival of the expedition. Her officers are Lieutenan Commanding F. B. Renshaw, Lieutenants G. A. Stevens,

Brig Perry, built at Norfolk in 1843, carrying six cone. She is now in waiting on the coast of Brazil, with the following officers, viz :- Lieutenant Commanding R. L. Tilghman, and Lieutenants Wm. T. Truxton, C. C. Grafton and J. J. Cornwell.

ion (having lately captured the slaver Echo), carries five guns, with heavy metal. Her captain in

Steamer Fulton (side wheel, third class), built in New York in 1837, and repaired at Washington in 1857. She carries but four guns, of large calibre, though registered for five, and is commanded by the following officers:— Lieutenant Commanding, J. J. Almy, Lieutenants, M. R. Warrington, Robert B. Stewart, Robert Selden, Marshall C. Campbell; Purser, Robert H. Clark; Surgeon, Mayo; Chief Engineer, Newell; Second Assistant, John A. Grier Third do., W. P. Burrow, J. B. Houston and De Craft; Per ter, John Fewers. The marines are in charge of Sergeant

at Washington in 1845, carries but one gus, though regis-tered for two, and w" be commanded as follows:—Licatenant Commanding R. B. Pegram; Lieutenanis A. Barbot,

F. T. Spedden and one vacancy.
United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane, intely com pleted at Brooklyn, will carry one large shell marine guard of the Harriet Lane were marched on seard on the 30th ult., from the Breeklyn Marine Bar privates, under the command of Orderly Sergeant George V. Robbins. The Harriet Lane hauled down to the But ery the same day, and will wait the orders of Commodore Shubrick, on board the Sabine. The following is a correct list of the Harriet Lane's officers:-Captain commanding, John Faunce; First Licutenaut Arthur M. Stainford; Lieutenants, D. C. Constable, J. Wall Wilson; First Assistant Engineers, Walter Scott and W. John F. Webeter; Captain's Clerk, Vincent P. Travers Beatswain, James Lockman; Gunner, Then. Cole.

me has only recently gone into commission, an was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1855 carrying fifty guns. She will probably sail this week, with the Hon. Mr. Bowlin, the Special Commissioner appointed to take charge of the diplomatic part of the expedition. The St. Lawrence was built in Norfolk in 1847, and car

The Falmouth, at Boston, in 1827, with 20 guns. The Proble, built at Portsmouth in 1839, 16 guns (it ordinary); and five other small steamers, above named

each carrying an effective gun. The small steamer Arctic, purchased in 1855 as a steam tender, is to be one of the expedition. As alteration

being daily made in the equipment of these vessels as cir cumstances require, it is impossible at this moment pro-perly to rate their armament. Thus, guns of very heavy Witch, the armament of the Fulton consisting of one eleven inch shell gun on a pivot, and four of nine inch in shell gun on a pivot. In addition, the Fulton will carry small arms and ammunition of the most approved kind;

250 horse power, with a 40 inch cylinder and 42 inch stroke. She had a new engine and boiler put in last year,

draws 11 feet, has a vertical engine, with a cylinder of 30 inches in diameter, was built in Philadelphia in 1853, o ak and hemlock, is schooner rigged, and received

The steam propeller Memphis has a direct acting engin of 250 horse power, with one cylinder of 40 inches and 42 inch stroke, was built in Philadelphia in 1853, of oak: draws 11 feet of water, and was thoroughly overhauled

phia in 1853, of oak and hemlock, is 435 tons burthen, draws 11 feet, has a vertical engine, with an 18 inch cylin. der, and is schooner rigged.

All of the above propellers belonged to Cromwell's line of steamers, and have proved themselves good and

then, has a draft of 10 feet, with two decks, a direct act-There may be also three or four additional steamers sent

take the vessels up the river. A part of the squadron has increased by three sergeants, four corporals and fifty privates. First Lieutenant Charles A. Henderson has been

ordered as additional marine officer of the S.

The commanding officer of the squadron is William Thomas Shubrick, of South Carolina, a Revolutionary of ficer of distinction, and the Aid of General Greene at the by his being present in six naval engagements, among which were the fight of the Guerriere and the Java. He was unhappily lost in the Epervier, in 1815, in the morn ing of his fame. The present Commodore has been at the head of the Lighthouse Bureau, but with the courage and capacity of his family, desires more active and daring

minent position of Captain of the Fieet, and who is the executive of the Commodore, and his right hand in the expedition, is also of Southern birth, a descendent of Govboth patriots and distinguished Revolutionary characters out of the Buenes Ayrean privateer Federal, in the harbo generally too young to have participated in the last war, have been active and zealous in their various positions. fire in China, and distinguished himself in the first cabl

The plan of the government is, we understand, afte-the fleet has made its rendezvous at Buenos Ayres, to for full and immediate satisfaction; the remainder of the permit, and at a supporting distance. Should be fail, the squadron will be put in motion, and all the vessels draw reports made to the Secretary of State by the late Consul, that since the attempt of the American company, steamers and trading vessels, doing a very considerable business,

originally elected to Supreme power in association with another person who constitutionally shared it with him, but he soon got rid of him, and has continued to rule alone and be chosen President from one term to another without interruption. He has managed, under the forms of representative government, to combine all its authority in his own person. Anxious to acquire wealth, he has seized on all the various branches of commerce which could furnish him a protit being in fact the chief merchant, the chief agriculturalist, and the chief ship owner of Paraguay. His discriminating license charges, which foreigners in trade are compelled to pay him, amount to a serious diminution of up their establishments. A French colony, which not long since was invited to settle in Paraguay, was broken government for redress, with what success we have not learned. He sent his eldest son to England now belonging to his navy, and he owns some merchant steamships which ply on the river England to be educated. In his foreign policy he has always been dogmatical and difficult, and often at war with the Argentine republic and Brazil, in all but coming to blows. At the last moment, and when the sword is about to fall on him, he adroitly makes an explanation and dodges the blow. From having been professedly a great admirer of the Americans, he has become their most spiteful detract-or. He has said, he once thought them angels, but he has has felt their teeth remains to be learned. He attempts to live in state, residing generally in the palace, while his least was his custom some years ago. He rides in a spienand is saluted by a small park of artillery, a present from

did American coach, hoists a siik flag of American make nos Ayres, and the arrival of the American squadror there will be a pleasant sight to the angry politicians of

lation, and require an infusion of foreign activity to wake

Commander Page has now a steam vessel at Rueno Ayres, built by Mr. Forbes, of Boston, waiting for him to pursue his explorations of the rivers which he was unable to ascend for want of the right craft. As soon as he has fin ished his present job, he will go on and give us fresh disco, veries of the greatest importance. The English Admiralty have already turned their attention to his surveys, and have asked from our government permission to use the plates of his map of the countries on the Paraguay.

United States District Court-At Chambers

Oct. 2 .- This morning Manuel Basilio Da Cunka Rei was brought before Judge Bette, having been arrested on bench warrant issued by the Judge, based on an indicta bench warrant issued by the Judge, based on an indictment found against Reis in Boston, Massachuseus, ferbeing engaged in the slave trade, in fitting out the ship
Mary E. Smith for a slave voyage to the coast of Africa.
On this indictment the United States District Attorney of
Massachuseuts sent on a requisition for the arrest of Reis,
who is a resident of New York. His counsel, Mr. C. N.
Black, moved that he be discharged on bail to appear
in Boston and answer the indictment. C. H. Hunt,
Assistant United States District Attorney, opposed the
motion, and moved that a warrant of removal to Massachusetts District be granted. The Judge remanded the
præoner into the custody of the Marshal, reserving his
decision.

THANKSGIVING DAY .- Governor Halle, of New Hampshire, has appointed Thursday, November 27, as a lay of thanksgiving. This is the first appointment of the

INTERESTING SERVICES YESTERDAY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CELEBRATION.

The Mortuary church, at Calvary Cemetery, was yes terday dedicated to the Blessed Virgin at half-past ten o'clock. The attendance of the faithful, in despite of the threatening appearance of the weather, was very encouraging, and long before the sacred services commenced the

through the instrumentality of M. J. O'Donnell, Esq., private secretary to his grace the Archbishop. The style is entirely gothic. The plan of its construction is cruciform, having a tower and spire on one angle and the vestries width forty feet, with transepts of twenty feet each. I has a clear story roof and side aisles—the height of each story roof being thirty five feet—epened and supported by a cluster of columns. The whole of the wood work of the interior of the building has been painted and stained to resemble black walnut, and varnished The church is lighted by twelve stained glass windows in the side aigles, and the tout ensemble is interesting in the

The church is lighted by twelve stained glass windows in the side aisles, and the tout ensemble is interesting in the extreme.

The altar is of gothic design, being lighted from an aperture in the roof. The spire of the altar is elaborately beautiful, being composed of frosted silver, relieved by burnished nickel and gold. The altar table is beautifully decorated and lighted from the roof. It is also of gothic construction, and the whole cost amounts to \$7,000. The altar table is of beautifully polished wood, and the decerations were very artistically arranged.

The church, which is capable of holding about 1,000 persons, stands on an eminence at the northwest corner of the cemetery, and has just been completed under the direction of the resident chaplain, Rev. Mr. Henessy. In accordance with the assurance of St. Paul that it is "a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins," it is customary with Catholies to have the burial service read by a clergyman at the grave before the remains are deposited in the earth. Previously this ceremony had to be performed at Calvary in the open air, but henceforth the dead will be placed in a catafalque in front of the altar of the mortuary church, where the burial service will be performed. It is unnecessary to add that the dedication of a church to the service of God, according to the Catholic ritual, is one of the most selemn and important of all the rites of that faith.

Calvary Cemetery is the great depository of the Catholic

It is unnecessary to add that the dedication of a church to the service of God, according to the Catholic ritual, is one of the most selemn and important of all the rites of that faith.

Calvary Cemetery is the great depository of the Catholic dead of all nations in the vicinity of New York. It contains within the limits now enclosed and in use about fifty two acres, but its entire dimensions cover 119 acres. It was opened for burial in 1848, and within the ten years which have since elapsed 100,000 persons have been interred there. The average burials are at about the rate of 10,000 a year, one fourth of which number are buried free of charge. These, of course, come from the walks of the poor, who cannot afford to purchase the few feet of earth destined for their last resting place.

The trustees of the cemetery also take charge of the remains of those Catholics who die in our hospitals and public institutions without friends, and pay the expenses of interment in Calvary.

The ceremony of dedication began shortly before 11 o'clock, the very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar General, the pastor of the church, and another pricet assisting.

The reverend gentlemen having put on their robes, entered at the south door, immediately in front of the altar, chaunting as they approached, the beautiful psalm——"Introlo ad altare Bomine."

The acolytes, bearing tapers and incense, arriving at the altar they knelt, the whole congregation joining in the act of devetion, and the prayers ordinarily said on these occasions were repeated by the officiating priest.

The ceremonies after this were of a very interesting nature, and the congregation most fervently joined in the prayers which were offered to the throne of grace for the tiving and the dead.

The dedicatory service and prayer being concluded, a solemn mass was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hennessey, the worthy minister of the Mortuary church.

The Rev. Father Starss, Vicar General, then delivered a stirring and logical discourse from the Third Book of Kings. (Duony Bible), eighth

ated to the Jews?

The reverend gentleman then entered into a learned

content that we shall be admitted into the home of the blerned.

The special committee on the occasion for the arrangement of outward affairs consisted of Mersers. Edward Gorman, John McAuliffe, Charles H. Talbot and John Lynch, and by their united efforts everything was so well conducted that there was no room for complaint.

The cost of the entire building is estimated at \$7,000, and it has been constructed under the impaction and by the designs of Mr. Elward Boyle, of Chambers street.

The cemetery is a beautiful place. No more quiet and tranquil spot could have been selected for the repeac of the ashes of the dead. Already are white monuments springing up in abundance on the hitherto dreary waste, but it will take many long years to fill up the spacious grounds so well consecrated to the dead. On many of the lowly tembs fresh flowers are blooming, and over many nothing but the rank vegetation of nature spread a covering. Many a fond but mouraful soul might have been seen bending over the sunken graves, and while all vied one with the other to show reverence to the names of the departed, no one seemed to forget,

Noctes adque dies patet atri janua mortis.

For many hours after the impressive services a few thoughting tools might have been seen largering about the

SERMON BY THE REV. FRANCIS BURNS, AFRICAN BISHOP ELECT OF LIBERIA.

Yesterday forenoon a large audience (white) assembled in the Twenty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal church to hear a discourse by the Rev. Francis Burns, (colored) African Bishop elect of Liberia. The text selected by the reverend speaker was from the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, from the third to the sixth verses, inclusive :-

And he spake this parable unto them, saying.
What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one is them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is less, until he ind if?
And when he hath found it, he layeth it on his shoulders, receiving.

oleing.

And when he cometh home, he calleth together his friends and neighbors, saying unto them—Rejoice with me; for I have comed my sheep which was lost. I propose, said the Rev. Mr. Burns, to dwell upon three things in connection with this subject. The first is the condition of the lost sheep, the second is the pain and

third is the joy and happiness at their recovery. This beautiful parable, in which the kindness and mercy of God are so strikingly set forth, was spoken under peculiar circumstances. Certain persons found fault with Christ because of his humility; they said, this man receiveth sinners and cateth with them—that was to them an argument against his character. In orde to settle this matter, and reprove them for their pride he spoke this parable unto them. By the word sheep, I believe sinners are represented—persons who have strayed away from the fold of Christ—persons who are not only not members of the church, but who have no desire to become members of it. In straying away from the fold they have strayed away from proper care, comfort, direction and instruction. If it is necessary for men to pursue a course of instruction to prepare them for the professions of civil life, is it not much more necessary that we chould pay particular attention to the instruction of our minds in those religious truths and principles which it is necessary for us to understand in order to become children of God? Not only are the lost sheep away from suitable care, away from the proper kind of instruction, away from that proper element of influence which pertains to the fold, but they are exposed to destruction by beasts of pray. So it is with the sinner, he is exposed to wild beasts of the decreast and most feroclosus nature. The devil goeth about like a roaring lien, ceeking whom he may devour. Not only are they exposed to his influence

ers to make all the sacrifices that Christ demanded of them, and to live in strict accordance with all his precepts.

ASSOCIATION OF THE METHODIST EPIS-

COPAL CHURCH. The fourth anniversary of the Local Preachers' Associ ation of the Methodist Episcopal church of New York and which the congregation, male and female, have an opportake of bread and water as symbolic of the brotherly lov sisted of addresses by laymen and ministers. Chauncey troller's office, are members of the Association, and were present. The devotional services were commenced at 2) o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Collock, of Philadelphia, who gave out the hymn commencing How beauteous are their feet Who stand on Ziou's hill.

How. C. C. Leigh was introduced, and read a glowing eulogious on the local preachers of the country, who, he
affirmed, were a most self-sacrificing, devoted, laborious,
philanthropic, able set of men. The names of many of
them would never be blotted out of the book of time. The
names of John Neison and Thos. Maxwell, of England;
Harris, of Wales: Philip Embury and Capt. Webb, of New
York; Strawbridge and King, of Maryland, were imperiabable. The nation was indebted to our Revolutionary
fathers for establishing the fact that there might be a State
without a king; but the lay preachers of the Methodist chuch had established the truth that
there could be a church without a bishop. The bonorable gentleman's address breathed a reformatory and fathers for establishing the fact that there might be a State without a king; but the lay preachers of the Methodist chuch had established the truth that there could be a church without a bishop. The bororable gentieman's address breathed a reformetry and Young America spirit, a little too much so to be palatable to the learned and venerable elders and bishops of the church, none of whom, fortunately, were present, so that the speaker had full swing. He lectured the preachers of the Gospei and stirred them up for neglect of duty. Mr.

BURIAL OF MRS. RAPHALL - INTERESTING CERB-

One of the largest Jewish fenerals since that of Maior Noah's, some seven years back, took place yesterday morning, and was very largely attended. wife of the Rev. Morris J. Ranhall Ph. Dr. Rabbi Preacher of the congregation Beai Jeshuran, was in

terred with all the imposing ceremonies characteristic of the Jewish persuasion. The members of the congrega the synagogue in Greene street at half-past nine

The Rev. S. L. Baldwin, missionary for China, was ordainpreach in the Twenty seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church yesterday afternoon, but for some cause or other

Last evening the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, even the aisles being ing to Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin expected to sail for China at 9 o'clock this morning. He takes out with him his wife, also Mrs. Beulah and Miss Sarah Woolston, sisters, both of Trenton, N. J., and Miss F. A. Potter, of New

Fast river, foot of Jefferson street. Three missionaries from the Dutch Reformed Board—Rev. Alvan Ostrom,

from the Dutch Reformed Board—Rev. Aivan Ostrom, and wife (formerly a Miss Webster, of this city); and Rev. Mr. Rappatjee, for Amoy; and Rev. L. P. Peet and wife, of the American Board, for Ful Chan—will also sail in the same vessel. The ship is destined for Shanghae, from which port part of the missionaries will proceed to Ful Chan by steamer. The present force of the Methodist mission in Ful Chau to sist of Rev. H. S. Maclay, of the Fast Ralimore Conference, Mrs. Maclay, formerly a teacher in the Newark Wesleyan Institute; Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of the New Jersey Conference: Rev. Oits Gibson, of the Genesee Conference, and Mrs. Gibson.

The services last evening were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pect, of the American Board of Missions and late a missionary at Ful Chau. After singing, the Rev. Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, addressed the meeting. He thought the church should feel encouraged, as the signs of the times indicated that the time was rapidly approaching when the kingdoms of God. All the elements of power, said he, are in the hands of Christian nations. Where is science, where is wealth, where is the commerce of the world but in the hands of Christian nations? Four hundred and fifty millions of people in Chim—more than one-sifth of the population of the world—have within a few months past quietly and peaceably submitted to Christian nations. There were but a few Christians there upon one river—I do not speak of personal experiences—and at the sight of them that vast nation submitted. If they had sent such a force here into our nation, would we have submitted? No; no Christian nation would. Then, again, look at ladia. I shall not inquire into the origin of the English power there; but it is strange that so many millions of people should be controlled by a hittle island away across the sea. When Greece and Rome were powerful, they sent out their colonies they controlled the world. New the only nations that sent out missionaries or colonies, and founded new

reat him kindly. Mr. Burns leaves for Africa about the irst of next month.

The Rev. Mr. VROOMAN, of the American Board of Misfirst of next month.

The Rev. Mr. Vroomax, of the American Board of Missions at Canton, was the next speaker. He commenced by referring to the account that had been given of the rebellion in china, having its origin from missionary labors; but though he possessed the facts in that matter, yet he said be could not attempt to give thera in the ten minutes' time that was allowed each speaker. He had his theory for the spread of the Gospel, and that was the subject that engressed his attention. Christ said that Christianity was like a grain of mustard seed. A grain of mustard seed is an organic body planted in the earth, which goes on and developes itself. So is the Church an organic body, small at first, but capacitated to grow till it covers the whole world. Christ wanted something more to which to liken the Church, so he compared it to leaven. How does leaven act When a partical of leaven is put into a measure of meal, it transforms the particle next to it to leaven, and that its neighboring particle, and so on till the whole is leavened. So it was with the church. Now, if they wanted to Christianic china they must asol leaven here. It could not be done without the mustard seed, without the leaven. It was no good to preach and pary here, they must do something more. He wanted 30,000 missionaries with which to convert China to Christianity, and 60,000 yearly recruits to kee the number complete. Besides these, he wanted 3,000,000 of teachers, then he might hope to convert China in reality. Such were his practical missionary calculations.

The Rev. Mr. Cogas, father is law of Mr. Baldwin, succeeded Mr. Vrooman. The reverend graftegman thought.

languages and pathishing: it is now at a good stand point, and he supposed its work during the next dity years would be very much greater.

The Rey, Mr. Ballwin then addressed the audience. He

there.

Mr. Baldwin's remarks affected the audience very much. He addressed Bishop Baker by name, and thanked him for past kindness, and asked a voice in his prayer for the future. Br. Durbin, the Recording Secretary of the Methodist Epiacopal church, he likewise addressed personally, thanking him in the name of his Father by the words that first led him to think upon and to decide to go out as a missionary. His abled to the audience was very pathetic. Large numbers lingered in the church long after the services clessed to bid him and his lady companions a last farewell.